

The Sunday Sentinel

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On all subjects of public interest it expresses its opinions according to its best judgment, with a view only of promoting the BEST INTEREST OF SOCIETY.

It contains the cream of the news from quarters down to 4 o'clock Sunday morning, excluding only that which is purely or immorally sensational. In few words, the SUNDAY SENTINEL is devoted to that class of news, literary and miscellaneous, proper and necessary to make it what it is.

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE, specially adapted to the home.

The SUNDAY SENTINEL's influence will be given in aid of the Elevation and Advancement of Woman to the true position which is hers by virtue of natural justice.

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The Sentinel

SIXTEEN PAGES.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12, OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

The circulation of the Sunday Times is greater than that of any other paper published on Sunday in this city or in Indiana—without any exception.—Times.

A very queer statement, indeed, in the face of the notorious fact that this paper gives away "acres" of advertising each Sunday for which it does not get one cent. The Sunday Sentinel's circulation is over double that of the Sunday Times—a very moderate statement of fact, and we are not driven to such straits, nor do we charge Sunday trains to carry 300 papers to Kokomo and sell less than one-third that number. Such, were credibly informed, was the case at Kokomo and other towns visited by its abandoned special. This may be one way of inflating a bladder, but a bona fide newspaper circulation is not built up by any such childish methods. This last attempt to lift itself into prosperity by "tugging at its boot straps" is as stupid and transparent a fraud as its last year's tabulated comparison of advertising contained in the city papers, and if persisted in will end as disastrously.

CLEAN THE STREETS. Do not trim maples trees at this season of the year.

Our lady friends will find one of Jenny June's best and most interesting letters in another column.

The Telephone bill, as it passed the Legislature, will be found in full elsewhere in this morning's paper.

Do not fail to read James Redpath on "The City of Many Nations" in today's issue. It can not fail to interest and instruct.

The passage of the Telephone bill, alone, far more than compensates the people of the State for the entire expense of the extra session of the Legislature.

As the champion of the rights and interests of the victimized business people of Indiana, the Sentinel confesses to some exuberance of feeling this morning, with a couple of wicked monopoly scoldings at its belt.

The victims of the telephone monopoly in this city and throughout the State will please remember that the Sentinel was the only paper in this city with the interests of the people at heart and the courage to grapple with and expose a brace of monster monopolies.

The Mormon with his numerous wives is likely to have a hard time in the future. President Cleveland says he will do all he can to root out polygamy, and Secretary Lamar exclaims ditto, which means that one wife is enough for any man, except he be a twin. This looks reasonable to a man up a tree.

The Detroit Free Press figures a majority for the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge in Michigan of about 26,500, and for the Fusion candidates for Regents of the State University of between 19,000 and 20,000. That sounds strange from a State that a few years ago was recognized as about as iron-bound as Vermont.

TAKING THE WORLD AS A WHOLE, yes, taking this favored land of America as a whole, a woman's work is more laborious to her than man's to him, and she shows the greater fortitude under it. She is more faithful to it. She has less help in it from machinery. She has no machine, in fact, for which she must not after all supply the power.

Who laid out the telephone monopoly? Why, the Sentinel! To its plain, pointing and fearless denunciation of the wrongs inflicted by this voracious upon the business people of the city and State, is due the passage of the Williams Telephone bill, by which the business interests of Indiana will be saved not less than \$50,000 per annum.

The Pittsburgh Post well says, voicing therein all the people, that there is infinite paths in General Grant's solicitude for others during the last and painful hours of his life. With steady and undimmed gaze he looks into the future, and with calm courage, the courage of a Christian's faith, he walks into the valley of the shadow of death. Said Dr. Douglas the other evening: "The General wants to go. He feels great weariness and is troubled about the excessive demands, as he thinks, that are made upon the people who have to care for him, and he

would be glad for them to be free." And again, when Dr. Newman remarked that "all the people in the country seemed to be his friends now," he answered, "Yes, and I have many friends on the other side," meaning eternity.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

It seems almost impossible that war can be averted between Great Britain and Russia. The advance of General Komaroff and the striking of a hostile blow within the disputed territory by a Russian commander can be interpreted only in one way. His attack upon the Afghan troops near Pendjeh was deliberately planned and executed. His pretense was that he perceived menacing demonstrations in the camp of the Afghans; but an excuse so flimsy is easily seen through by all the world, and England demands satisfaction in no uncertain tones. The capturing of Pendjeh places Herat in danger most critical, and a move so important has not been made by General Komaroff without the knowledge of the Czar. Already, according to St. Petersburg dispatches, "decorations and rewards have been conferred by telegram on the Russian soldiers who took part in the battle with the Afghans." Also, reliable intelligence comes from the Russian capital stating that Russia considers M. De Giers' excuse for the attack upon the Afghans sufficient; that the Government upholds General Komaroff and will not recall him.

Such evidence is unmistakable. It points plainly to the fact that Russia expects to accomplish her purpose; that an advance upon Herat has been decided upon. Russia's acquiescence in the plan of referring the question to the Joint Commission, accompanied as it was by a proposal to enlarge the area of territory involved in the dispute, is certainly indicative of desire on her part merely to gain time. All agree that it will require sixteen days for General Komaroff's reply can be received. At St. Petersburg the war feeling runs high and the war party predominates, the preparations going steadily forward vigorously.

England is losing no time in making military and naval preparations, and the cry "to arms" will be as welcome to her people as to the Russians. The warlike speech of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, so powerful and threatening, made a profound impression. The English lion is arousing himself. Lord Dufferin, in urging his Government to order an immediate advance of troops into Afghanistan, certainly understands the situation. Possession is more than "nine points" in war, and it behooves the British troops to be upon the ground as soon as possible.

On our side of the water, we can well afford to snuff "the battle from afar." Though all good Christians deprecate the shedding of blood, and regret the coming of a conflict which will certainly involve a great loss of human life, as well as inevitably affect all Europe and most of Asia, yet can we endure a little prosperity however, and while the Eastern hemisphere is preparing for the shipping of vessels of war and for the marching of troops, the United States is preparing to furnish munitions and supplies, and vast quantities of grain and provisions. This will furnish a demand for unemployed labor and increase prices generally to the benefit of our people.

MONOPOLY RECEIVES A HINT.

That was a worthy action of the Senate yesterday which consummated a law compelling a reduction of the tolls of telephone companies operating in Indiana. These companies are a part and parcel of the American Bell Telephone Company, which latter is largely owned and controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the combination being a double-headed monopoly, imposing the meanest extortions upon the people.

A formidable pressure was brought to bear upon the Senators by American Bell Telephone and Western Union men and money. There is no question but that enormous sums would gladly have been paid by them to secure the defeat of the Williams Telephone bill. Lawyers and lobbyists for days hung about the corridors of the Senate and the hotels of Senators. With its eye upon their movements, the Sentinel sounded a warning of their designs. The issue made by the Williams bill was a clearly defined one between monopoly and the people. The Senate, by a vote of 31 to 12, stood by the people and passed the bill. Representative Williams deserves a hearty "well done!" for having introduced the bill, and for his earnest following of it to its passage by the Senate. We congratulate the thirty-four members of the Senate who demonstrated their interest in the welfare of their constituents.

THE POWER OF CORPORATIONS.

The Massachusetts Assembly has rejected a bill providing for the weekly payment of employees by corporations. It would be for the accommodation and living ease of the employees to be paid weekly instead of monthly. On that point there are no opinions. But it would not be for the convenience of the mill owners and manufacturers, and so the bill was rejected. There may have been learned members of the legal profession, who held that to pay for labor as often as weekly would be unconstitutional. Anyway, the corporations indicated to the Assembly how they desired it should act, and the members followed instructions. That is the usual way in New England Legislatures. The great manufacturing corporations bulldoze the voters and persuade the legislators by ways that are dark. Thanks be to the Giver of good gifts recent legislative events have demonstrated that it is not yet so in Indiana.

TELEPHONE BUSINESS IN OHIO.

The telephone business in our neighboring State seems to be quite as brisk and wealth-producing as in Indiana. The Legislature of that State has been looking into and investigating the telephone companies doing business in Ohio. The committee who had the matter in charge say: "There are about twelve thousand complete sets of instruments in use in the State, all owned and controlled by the American Bell Telephone Company, of Boston. These instruments are leased to the local companies at an annual rental of \$20 for each set, making the annual tribute paid for these local companies more than \$200,000. The cost of each set of instruments did not exceed \$335. On in-

struments which did not cost the Bell Company over \$400,000 the company receives over \$200,000 annually.

The Bell Company, before granting a franchise to a local company, exacts from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of all stock of the local company using its instruments, and from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the gross earnings of all toll or extra territorial lines." The committee states that in its judgment the Bell Company is an imperious and unconscionable monopoly, and should be restricted by legislation, or at least be taxed upon the commercial value of its instruments; also that the Bell Company should be required to pay in addition to its instruments, a tax upon its gross receipts."

READ THE FIGURES.

It is a fact freighted with pain and evil forebodings that at the end of nearly a half century's battle with the monstrous evil, more liquor is consumed in the United States per man than when the battle began. The result is overwhelmingly in favor of the drinking side. In 1840 four gallons were consumed for every man, woman and child in America. In 1853 it was twelve gallons, and in 1884 nearly thirteen gallons. The consumption of distilled spirits in this country in 1879 was 51,000,000 gallons; in 1880, 65,000,000 gallons; 1881, 70,000,000 gallons; 1882, 73,000,000 gallons; 1883, 75,000,000 gallons; 1884, over 80,000,000 gallons. This is an increase of nearly one-half in five years.

The consumption of malt liquor—beer and ale—increased from 344,000,000 gallons in 1879, up to 1880, 444,000,000 gallons; in 1881, 444,000,000 gallons; 1882, 526,000,000 gallons; 1883, 551,000,000 gallons; 1884, nearly 600,000,000 gallons. Here is an increase of over one-half in five years. In the five years the population has increased but one-sixth. In 1870 the number of men engaged in the United States as saloon and bar tenders exclusively (no grocery stores included), was 14,362. In 1880 there were over 68,000. Here is an increase of five-fold, while the population increased but one-half. This increase in consumption of liquor is not confined to America. In Berlin, where beer ought to keep out whisky, whisky saloons are increasing three-fold more rapidly than the population; in 1860 there was one whisky saloon for every 200 inhabitants; in 1876 one for every 90 inhabitants. So throughout all Europe. European statesmen are becoming profoundly alarmed and are investigating the matter.

The fact that the drink bill of the United States last year was nearly one billion dollars may well challenge the best thought of the Nation.

Excelsior consuls were down yesterday to 9426, the lowest figure for 100 years. In 1851 they were as high as 103. From 1853 to 1880 they did not cross the 100 mark until 1880, and since then have reached it every year, the usual range, however, being 97 and 98. The war news had a great effect on all the European stock markets. There was almost a panic on the London Exchange, and Russian securities had a great tumble. In New York, on the contrary, the market for American stocks was strong, with advancing prices.

The distress and destitution among the lower classes in England has not been as great within the past fifty years. Some startling articles have appeared in the papers describing the tremendous struggle for work in the East End of London. The country is dotted all over with men and women traveling from place to place in search of work or charity. They walk the streets, singing hymns, but not daring to beg for fear of the police—very willing, however, to accept pennies, or even shillings, when offered.

PROFESSOR E. J. FREELIS is quoted as saying, in a recent lecture to one of his classes: "I shall hazard one remark on the subject of divorce that will not be generally accepted. So long as divorce is allowed by law it is a matter that can never be adequately regulated. The only way is to abolish it. Cases may require a legal separation. I refer to the divorce that allows the parties to remain married. No divorce is allowed in South Carolina nor in the Catholic Church. Men can get along without it."

MRS. GENERAL TOM THOMAS was married on the 6th inst., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, to Count Primo Magri. The Count is another dwarf, who has been exhibited by Barnum and others. He was only counted as among the little ones. Probably no special harm will come from this marriage, but there is no good reason for perpetuating a race of dwarfs.

WAR DAYS IN THE SOUTH.

BY HON. HOD.

It is of the experiences behind the armies I propose writing. Of the field and camp we are now having abundant history in current literature from notables on both sides. Let me tell something of the home life down South in those eventful days when all the men were soldiering. I shall not deal with the sadder phases of the period. I might tell of harrowing scenes of grief when new came from the front of fathers, sons and brothers having fallen, or of gallants who had gone out in splendid manhood returning crippled for life. I will not speak of the prevalence of mourning apparel, though I recall once seeing more than a score of ladies of my native village at a prayer meeting, when every one was in solemn black. These scenes and sorrows were common, alike to the South and North; let them go without further recital.

"To mourn a mischievous deed and go on, is a sure way to bring new mischiefs on." Looking back upon the vivid war canvas, one who was then in the South can see in the background some deserting figures. In one respect the Confederate Government was just excellent the superior of any that ever set up to do business; it permitted no scarcity of money. Those who oppose silver money should have lived under it—there was no silver in circulation—neither gold. But of paper currency—woohoes! I had more of that at fourteen than I remember to have had at any time since. I made it all off goals. When about ten years old my father gave me a flock of geese on the plantation, conditioned on my keeping them out of the fields when crops were growing. As the war grew apace in vigor so did my goals in value. I finally despaired of keeping the wretches out of the fields. I am satisfied now that some of them would, in some manner, have scaled a fence as well as they leave college.

as the Washington monument. So I sold my flock of over 100 at \$200 apiece.

A neighbor who had lost an arm at the first Manassas, being out of service, engaged in speculating in a rare delicacy at that period—salt. He accompanied a two-mule load of salt some distance further South. When he returned his colored driver was cracking his whip over three mules instead of two. "Golly! De boss had to buy another mule to help haul back de money he got fur de salt," he explained. In February, 1865, I paid \$600 for a pair of boots, and in March \$1,300 for a spring suit. One as good now can be bought for \$13. It was a great time for sellers. Any could dispose of anything he had, and almost at his own price. Capitalists were the most discontented persons. Almost every man having all the money he wanted, few had anything to exchange for money. Creditors preferred renewals of notes to payment of them, but debtors were looking up liabilities to settle them. Perhaps one reason for there being so much money in the homes was the very little shopping done by ladies. Dry goods stores were not the gorgeous establishments they now are. Silks, satins, velvets and laces were entirely out of fashion and out of stock. In the latter months of the war a girl in a new calico dress was the envy of her friends. When a marriage was to occur, the prospective bride conferred with her chosen maid as to the stripes or checks in which her wedding (cotton) dress should be woven by the hand loom. Linens, muslins and the finer shirtings and sheetings were about as scarce as dress goods. Hosiery and gloves were the exclusive products of knitting needles in the hands of the ladies. There were no hoopskirts; the blockade shut them out from the South, as it did corsets and millinery goods. The ladies were consequently never so elaborately attired as we now see them, but, as I recall them, they appeared fully as charming. To the wounded in the hospitals perhaps no fairer visions have ever since come to their fancies than the homely but refined gentle ones who visited their couches with food prepared by their own hands, with flowers their only adornments.

The closing of Southern ports preventing importations from the tropics, coffee was soon an unknown article. The sorghum cane furnished a very poor substitute for sugar and syrup, but the travesties on coffee were ludicrous. One household used parched rye, another sweet potato chippings parched quite brown, while another would prefer a mixture of the two. The rye devotees punned upon having rye instead of Rio coffee. For tea, sassafras took the place of Oolong. But the people became accustomed to these slops, drinking them with an air of satisfaction suggesting that the benefits supposed to be derived from the genuine beverages are only imaginary.

The family, at home, as a rule was uncomplicated whatever the deprivation, remembering that the members of it at the front were even more poorly supplied. There were thousands and thousands of households composed only of women and children, fathers, husbands and brothers being in the army. But the devoted colored servants were safe protectors, and there was no lawlessness. No language is too strong for characterizing the noble behavior of the colored people in those days. On many a plantation a negro was intrusted with the sole direction of affairs. Scarcely less than the anxiety of wife and children of the master, was that of the servants to hear how he had fared when a battle had been reported, and I recall an incident at the grave of one whose remains had been brought home from a Virginia battle ground, when more than fifty negroes he owned were manifesting seemingly as poignant grief as the children of the deceased.

In reviewing the situation from 1862 to April, 1865, the wonder grows how the people of the South kept up courage for continuing the war. They had the greatest difficulty in keeping the armies supplied, and during the last twelve months of the conflict the arms of thousands of soldiers, especially of State troops, were about as serviceable as would have been Chinese firecrackers. Governor Brown, of Georgia, had a brigade of militia armed with pikes—a wooden staff six feet long and the size of a spade handle, with an iron spear head on one end. At Griswoldville, Ga., the Confederate Government established an armory, where guns and pistols with cast-iron barrels were made. I had a large, muzzle-loading six shooter made there. One day I took aim at a mark and pulled trigger. Every barrel of the concern went off almost simultaneously. Before it had stopped smoking I was a hundred yards away and still running. If one some else has not picked it up the Griswoldville pistol is lying still where I parted company with it.

There was here and there a man of "conscript age," who could not be persuaded nor pulled into military service. These were usually subjected to harsh criticism, particularly from ladies whose kinsmen were in the ranks. One restive under comments upon his shirking the front, addressed a circular letter to his critics, in which he pleaded: "It is solely out of regard for our own soldiers that I do not volunteer. In a battle I would be just as apt to shoot them as to shoot the Yankees. I am so near sighted I can not tell my grandmother from an umbrella at a distance of ten feet."

There was another case of a devout but simple-minded church-goer who was repelled by his minister for having said the Confederacy would not succeed because there were too many guns against it. "I am astonished at you, brother," said the parson. "Knowing that we have the promise that the right shall prevail; knowing that for three years prayers have been going up from churches and firesides all over the South, and knowing our cause is right, how dare you talk thus? Have you no faith in prayer?"

"O, yes, I have faith in prayer," was answered—"that is, in the strongest prayers. Now, we believe we are right—that's so—but then the Yankees believe they are right too, and while we have been praying down here, the Yankees have been praying up there. And the prayers of the Yankees outnumber our prayers as much as Yankee guns outnumber our guns; so both in praying and shooting they have the advantage of us and will therefore overpower us."

[Continued in next Sunday's Sentinel.]

PERSONALS.

Mrs. PAMELA, of Chattanooga, Minn., has reached her 105th year.

JAY GOULD has two sticks of peppermint candy placed each morning on his office desk.

For the first time in twelve years Washington society possesses a Vice President's wife.

DR. MARY WALKER now declares she will never marry. Young men, come out of the woods.

MINISTER FOSTER, at Mr. Bayard's urgent request, will return to Spain, sailing on the 22d inst.

The new Secretary of the Navy will prove a Roach exterminator, and the navy badly needs it.

MISS BAYARD, the bright daughter of Secretary of State Bayard, is one of the best horsewomen in Washington.

SENATOR BAYARD is reported to be a good boxer, a great pedestrian, and a lover of theatrical performances.

The great grandchildren of President Madison are conducting a little private school near Orange Court House, Va.

The youngest member of the New York Cotton Exchange is a lad of fifteen, and the oldest a veteran of eighty-two. The two are great friends.

There are twenty persons whose gifts to colleges aggregate over \$25,000,000. Three of these rich men—Stephen Girard, John Hopkins and Asa Packer—gave over \$14,000,000.

MARTIN FAUGNAR TUPPER, the author of one of the most popular books of the time, has been obliged to make a public appeal for help. He is poor and in distress, and has no way to get money.

TWENTY two daughters at the present moment live with their father, George Kiddle, Esq., in Carroll County, Missouri. Also eight widows of the nine deceased sons of the late Captain Cook, of Hartford, still survive.

PROMINENT people on the sick list: General Grant, ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, John Kelly, New York; William W. McGrath, ex-President Arthur, John J. O'Brien, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Millionaire Durant and Malcolm Hay.

MISS KATHERINE BAYARD presides in her father's house when Mrs. Bayard is unable to do so. The Attorney General, Mr. Garland, is represented by his mother, Mrs. Hubbard, and his fifteen-year-old daughter, Miss Daisy Garland.

A FOURTH husband was secured on Tuesday by Mrs. Sallie Ward Lawrence Hunt Armstrong, of Louisville, who for a generation has been known as the most beautiful woman in the South. The latest acquisition is G. F. Louns, a wealthy and cultured gentleman, seventy years of age. Bishop McCloskey, who usually does the lady's marrying business, was on hand in good form.

MISS CLEVELAND speaks four languages fluently, it is said.

MISS ADA SWERT considers Mr. Grover Cleveland a sour old bachelor.

THE EMPRESS of Austria owns a circus, but is not otherwise a showy woman.

THE DUCHESS of Norfolk has the finest rubies in the world, exclusive of crown jewels.

MRS. MANN, once the wife of Charles Sumner, has taken up a permanent residence in Rome.

MRS. JENNIE PRATT, of Chattanooga, is governess in the family of President Barrios, of Guatemala.

MRS. WARREN is going to dramatize her "House on the Marsh," and play the heroine part herself.

MRS. EVELYN AMES, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Ames, is regarded by people of musical culture as the finest amateur pianist in Boston.

MARION CRAWFORD, the novelist, has written a new book entitled "Zoroaster, the Prophet," the scene of which is laid in ancient Persia.

MRS. HENDRICKS, who is noted for her good work, has already made a visit of practical charity among the Washington poor. She has no sympathy for hungry place-hunters.

A RATIONALE OF PUNISHMENT.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., March 9.—Ten years ago, in a lecture before the Philosophical Society of Chicago, I advanced some views on the subject of "Punishment" that had not been brought forward up to that time, and which were considered not only extreme, but impracticable. Since then, some of the ideas then expressed have taken shape to some extent, and are being practically tested in the State Prison at Joliet, in New York. They have proved to be not only practical, but, so far, have been successful in the way of reformation of evil-doers beyond the hope of the most sanguine. Like all experiments it is in a stage of uncertainty, and its practice must suggest some course of action, from time to time, as the results growing out of the course followed for the time being indicate to be necessary, or best, or plausible, and so learn as trials succeed each other.

I laid down certain propositions as principles, and insisted that we must be governed by them, and they admitted of no compromise. It may not be uninteresting to readers of the Sentinel to give the matter some thought. Sooner or later civilization will recognize the necessity of governing the regulations for disposing of offenders by these principles.

Their statement led to the assertion that there are only two ways to deal with those who disturb the public order. The first is restraint, the second is education; but restraint must come first and the education must be given while under restraint. If education fails, the perpetual restraint becomes a necessity and a duty. (By restraint I mean necessary confinement preventing escape.) The idea of punishment can not enter into it at all originally; and secondarily only as one of the aids to preserve discipline while under restraint. Our theory has been that we must punish offenders, but all provisions for the purpose must look to the reformation of the offender and not to the vindication of justice. There can be no reform by means of punishment. In fact, punishment by itself precludes reform. We put a man in prison, feed and clothe him, teach him a trade, and at the end of a fixed period turn him loose regardless of the fact as to his being better or worse in his disposition to observe the public order. If

he is still disposed to violate it we have taught him discipline, caution, endurance, industry, and given him all as an artisan, all enabling him to be more dangerous to the peace and good of society. And this is called punishment. Its effect has made him more venturesome, and instead of regarding his punishment as they ure the memory of it to make him more ready to prey on the order-loving part of his fellow men.

Let it be known and understood that the person who disturbs the public order, when charged and committed, will be taken out of the society of free men and be shut up like any other dangerous criminal. That unless they learn to observe the rights of others and keep within the limits of the law they will be kept shut up, be made to labor and pay the cost of keeping them, and can not again be taken out of society, that there is no compromise, no pardon, no middle ground. That no question of punishment enters into it at all, but it is simply to behave themselves properly, or go aside from the rest of the community, and be treated as a criminal, and be shut up in a prison, and be made to labor and pay the cost of keeping them, and can not again be taken out of society, that there is no compromise, no pardon, no middle ground. 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